VOLUME VI.-NUMBER 8061.

CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAPCH 19, 1868.

going out of office every two years. No per- two years, and by the Constitution of 1865 was money for county purposes, and in every other public or private schools, of all children be-

BY TELEGRAPH. New York, March 18-Noon,-Gold 384. Ster-

ling 9%.

Our European Dispatches.

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.] LONDON, March 18 .- The whole Irish reform measure goes over to the next session of Par-

MADRID, March 18 .- Peace envoys from Chile and Peru are hourly expected at Cadiz. London, March 18-Noon .-- Consols 934.

Bonds firmer at 721a721. LONDON, March 18-Afternoon .-- Consols,

934a931. Bonds, 724a724. Evening.-Consols, 98 a92 Bonds, 72 a

LIVERPOOL, March 18-Noon.-Cotton firmer and more active, and a favorable trade reported. Advance 1-16d.; sales 12,000 bales; Uplands 10ja10jd.; Orleans 10ja10jd. Other articles unchanged.

Liverpoot, Warch 18-Afternoon .-- Cotton and Breadstuffs unchanged. Beef, 20s. Pork, 78s 6d. Lard, 57s 6d. Sugar firm.

port, 10 a10 d; affoat, 10 d; Orleans, 10 d to a12 c. 101d; Sales, 15,000 bales.

Our Washington Dispatches.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S WITNESSES-DECISION IN THE M'ARDLE CASE-BROWNLOW DON'T WANT FEDERAL AID-ALASKA OUT IN THE COLD-THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE-WHAT

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- It is stated the impeachment managers are examining the President's witnesses with a view of shortening the trial by admitting any point he may desire and be able to prove.

The McArdle opinion is said to be prepared Miller and Swavne dissenting. It is said to be strongly averse to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, but it is doubtful if it is promulgated before the bill forbidding it becomes a law. Judgment cannot be rendered after the act removing jurisdiction becomes a law, as in the case of Chism vs. the State of

Georgia. The President is engaged with his counsel. Few visitors are admitted. Brownlow telegraphs that he don't want

Federal assistance. The Revenue to-day \$247,000.

Considerable opposition to paying for Alaska

has been developed in the House Committee of Foreign Affairs. Secretary McCulloch denies locking up green-

backs or purchasing seven-thirties. The Attorney-General protests against a re-

duction of the appropriation for that depart-

Celebrated cotton cases from Springfield, Illinois, have been argued in the Supreme Court. The cotton was captured in Ouchita by Porter's fleet. It involves a half million.

The Alabama Legislature is to meet thirty days after the passage of the new act. The second section of the old bill has been cmitted CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE House, the bill declaring the provisions of the State Constitution making political distinctions on account of color void, was discussed at great length. Stevens proposed a substitute, giving suffrage to every male born or naturalized in the United States, and forbidding distinctions of any kind on any account, except crime at common law, which he

supported by a long speech. The bill and substitute was referred to the Judiciary Com-Farnsworth, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill admitting Alabama to representation. The bill is somewhat similar te the one recommitted yesterday. Farnsworth

notified the House that he would ask a vote tomorrow. They afterwards adjourned.

The Reconstruction Conventions. VIBGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 18 .- The convention adopted an ordinance levying a tax of three cents on the hundred dollars on real and personal property, to be collected by the sheriffs, to pay the expenses of the convention. A proposition to petition Congress for the money was voted

General Schofield has issued an order explaining that his order suspending sales under deeds of trust does not apply to debts contract-

Affairs in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 18 .- The Hon, Thos S. Ashe, of Anson County, accepts the nomination for Governor by the Conservatives of this

Our telegram yesterday stated that General Littlefield was connected with the Wall-street brokers of New York. This was common rumor. It is understood that he denies it. He seems to be connected with the campaign in this State, on the Radical side, being advertised to speak at several places.

The members of the convention have all left.

Sergeant Bates at Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18. - Sergeant Bates with his flag unfurled, arrived here this P. M. Hundreds awaited his arrival on the banks of the Congaree River. He was welcomed by Mayor Melton on behalf of the citizens, and escorted to Nickerson's hotel. He will be serenaded to-night. A Bishop in Trouble.

HAVANA, March 18 .- The Bishop of Havans

has ordered the curates throughout the island not to ring the bells during Lersundis' passage, in consequence of Lersundis' permission for Ristori to play "Teresa" against the Bishop's protest. Lersundis has ordered the Bishop to leave the island for insubordination.

Negropholism in New Orleans.

New ORLEANS, March 18 .- The examination of Governor Baker, on the charge of forgery, preferred by a freedman, commenced before the United States Commissioners this morn-

Alderman Joubert (colored) has brought the Convent of the Sacred Heart, an educational institution, for denying a member of his family admission to its privileges.

Pistols and Coffee for Two.

AUGUSTA, March 18 .-- A duel took place this morning at Sandbar Ferry, between Samuel Williams and W. Jordan, citizens of Atlanta. Nobody hurt. Heavy Storm.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18 .- No trains are running on the Hudson River or Central Railroads on account of the flood.

Conflagration. MONROE, MICH., March 18 .- A large fire has

destroyed the hotel, Episcopal Church, postoffice and other buildings. Loss \$100,000.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, March 18 .- The steamship Marmich has arrived from Charleston. Under the Constitution of 1865 Charleston FAVANNAH, March 18 .- The steamship Chamhad two senators and each other district one, one-half of the whole number of senators

Carolina Sixes, ex-coupons, 633a64. Flour drooping. Wheat nominally lower. Corn a shade easier. Mess Pork \$24 56. Lard dull. Cotton firm at 25. Freights dull. Turpentine 55a56. Rosin dull; common to strained 3124

a330. NEW YORK, March 18-Evening,-Cotton a shade firmer and in fair demand; sales 3000 | are twenty-five years old. bales, at 25a25i. Flour steady; Southern 9ia 143. Wheat drooping. Corn lower; White Southern \$1 18a1 20. Beef 50c. higher. Pork \$24 50. Lard 143a16c. Sugar active; Muscovado 103a12c. Other groceries quiet. Turpentine 65a66c. Rosin \$3 10a7. Freights unchanged. '62 Coupons 1093: Gold 383; Ster-

Market Reports.

firmer at 25c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and less firm; Southern \$2 80a2 90. Corn firmer; White \$1 10a1 11; Yellow, \$1 18a 1 19. Oats firmer, at 81a82. Rye less firm at EVENING.—Cotton closed active; Uplands, in \$1 90. Provisions dull. Bacon Shoulders 12

> WILMINGTON, N. C., March 18.—Spirits Turpentine advanced and firm at 622. Rosin, strained, \$2 12½; No. 1, \$4; Pale, \$5. Cotton steady, Middlings, 23. Tar declined, \$2 20.

> AUGUSTA, March 18.-Market quiet and easier; sales, 200; receipts, 400; Middling, 23 SAVANNAH, March 18 .- Cotton firm at 25c

for Middling; Sales, 228; receipts, 984. MODILE, March 18 .- Sales, 350, market dull at 24/a241; receipts, 196; receipts since Friday, 2337; exports, 3900.

New OBLEANS, March 18 .- Cotton quiet and firm; sales 4500 bales; Middlings 241. Receipts, 3404; exports, 3505. Louisiana Sugarfully fair 141; prime 15a151. Molasses 45a85 for reboiled. Gold 391. Bank Sterling 58a54. Commercial 502a522. Sight Exchange on New York fad discount.

CINCINNATI, March 18 .- Flour dull. Corn firm at 86. Mess Pork \$23 90a24. Bacon active and unchanged. Lard held at 15%. LOUISVILL, March 18.—Superfine Flour \$8 50.

Corn 75a78. Mess Pork \$24. Shoulders 111; Clear Sides 144a149. Lard 154.

THE THREE CONSTITUTIONS.

1790......1865......1868.

HOW WE ARE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED.

CHANGES-INFRINGEMENTS-ENLARGEMENTS

WHAT ADDED.

A NOVEL STUDY FOR OUR PEOPLE.

To meet a general want, we have prepared the following analysis, showing the principal and radical points of difference between the Constitution of 1865 and that adopted by the Reconstruction Convention, with reference, wherever necessary, to the points in which both these latter differ from the old constitution adopted in 1790.

No strict order of comparison has been adopted, but all the provisions relating to any one branch of government are grouped under appropriate heads.

THE BILL OF "GHTS.

In the Constitutions , 1790 and 1865, the declaration of rights is but a brief affair, but ture is to receive six dollars per day and twenthe Constitution of 1868 is prefixed by a bill of rights, consisting of forty-one sections, declaring the abolition of imprisonment for debt, apply to extra sessions. The following clause IN THE SENATE the tax bill was discussed. forbidding any qualification upon suffrage, pro- of the Constitution of 1865 is omitted: "But opinions of the convention as to what should | which shall make such alteration." e the organic law of the State upon all subjects from being born "free and equal," to the opening of all navigable waters free of tax or toll This Bill of Rights is known as article I. in the 1868 Constitution.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. Under the Constitution of 1790 no person was eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives woo was not free, white, twenty-one years of age, a citizen and resident for three ed after April, 1865, nor since the date of the years prior to election, and the possessor of a freehold estate of five hundred acres and ten negroes, or of unincumbered real estate to the value of one hundred and fifty pounds. No citizen was eligible as senator who had not been a resident for five years, and had not a settled freehold estate of the value of three hundred pounds free of debt. These qualifica

tions found no place in the Constitution of 1865, nor, of course, are they found in that of THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. By the Constitution of 1865 the legislative authority is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, the latter to consist of one hundred and twenty-four members, apportioned according to population and taxation, one representative being allowed for every sixtysecond part of the wnole number of white inhabitants, and one for every sixty-second part

of the whole taxes raised by the General Assembly, at least one representative being given to each election district, but not more than twelve being allowed to any one district. No person was eligible unless free, white, wenty-one years old, a citizen and resident

for three years, and for six months prior to election a resident of the district from which elected. Members were to be chosen every two years by ballot. Under the Reconstruction Constitution the

number of representatives is the same, but the apportionment is to be made according to population slone, provided that the representation is to be as follows until an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall have been made as directed in 1869: Abbeville, 5; Anderson, 3; Barnwell, 6; Beau-

fort, 7; Charleston, 18; Chester, 3; Clarendon, 2; Colleton, 5; Chesterfield, 2; Darlington, 9; suit for ten thousand dollars damages against | Edgefield, 7; Fairfield, 3; Georgetown, 3; Greenviile, 4; Horry 2; Kershaw, 2; Lancaster, 2; Laurens, 4; Lexington, 2; Marion, 4; Marlboro', 2; Newberry, 3; Oconee, 2; Orangeburg, 5; Pickens, 1; Richland, 4; Spartanburg, 4; Sumter, 4; Union, 3; Williamsburg, 3; York, 4.

It will be observed that the names of all districts have been changed to counties, and that Pickens has been divided so as to form the new county of Oconee.

One representative is to be allowed to every one hundred and twenty-fourth part of the whole number of inhabitants, each district being allowed at least one representative, and no restriction as to the number allowed to each district being imposed.

No person is eligible as a representative who has not been a citizen and resident for one year prior to the elections, or who has been convicted of any infamous crime. THE SENATE.

Under the Reconstruction Constitutions the appointment is the same, and the rotation of office the same. All persons, however, are eligible as senators who have been citizens for one year and residents for three months, and have not been convicted of an infamous crime, and

ELECTIONS. Under the Constitution of 1865 the elections were to be held on the third Wednesday in October in every second year, and the legislature was to meet annually in Columbia on the

Under the Reconstruction Constitution the first election is to be held on April 14th, 15th BALTIMORE, March 18 .- Cotton quiet and and 16th, 1868, on the third Wednesday in October, 1870, and on the same day in every second year thereafter. The legislature is to meet annually on the fourth Tuesday in No-

Under the Reconstruction Constitution the

legislature has the customary power to punish by imprisonment any person who may be guilty of disrespectful, disorderly or contemptuous conduct in its presence, or who shall threater or assault the members, but the proviso is inserted that such imprisonment shall not extend in term beyond the session of the General Assembly. GENERAL ELIGIBILITY.

Under the Reconstruction Constitution, no person is eligible as a member of the General Assemby while he holds office under the United States or this State as in the Constitution of 1865, with the exception that the clause making ineligible, contractors of this State or of the United States and their agents, is omitted; and a proviso is inserted that these ineligibilities shall not extend to the members of the first/General Assembly. The disqualify ing clause of the Constitution [of 1865 is also found in the Constitution of 1790.

The Constitutions of 1790 and 1865 declars that no money shall be drawn out of the public treasury but by the legislative authority of the

The Reconstruction Constitution provides that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of an appropriation made by law; and a regular statement and ac count of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as may be by law directed."

A GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE. The Reconstruction Constitution, like that of 1790, provides that a great seal of the State shall be appended to each bill when it becomes WHAT RETAINED, WHAT OMITTED, AND a law; the executive seal is hereafter not to be follows:

> the General Assembly, at its first session, shall provide, and which shall be used by the Governor officially, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of South Carolina."

All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of South Carolina, sealed with the great seal, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

PER DIEM. five dollars, and twenty cents mileage; by the Reconstruction Constitution the first legisla ty cents mileage, after which the compensa tion is to be fixed by law; the same rule to nibiting bribery at elections, and providing no alteration shall be made to take effect dur-

> THE JOURNALS. think injurious to the public or to an indi-

Under the Reconstruction Constitution the offices of profit and trust is in many respect the same as that contained in the Constitutions of 1790 and 1865, but it contains a recognition of "the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States over the constitution and laws of any State."

IMPEACHMENT. The Reconstruction Constitution provides that a majority of the House shall be required to impeach, while under the Constitutions of 1790 and 1865 the concurrence of two-thirds

was required. The three constitutions agree that twothirds of the senators present shall be requir-

A HOMESTEAD.

In the old constitutions there is no provision for a homestead exemption. The following is the homestead law adopted by the Reconstruction Constitution: "The family homestead of the head of each family, residing in this State, such homestead consisting of dwelling house, out-buildings and land appurtenant, not to exceed the value of one thousand dollars, and yearly product thereof, shall be exempt from attachment, levy or sale on any mesne or final process issued from any court. To secure the full enjoyment of said homestead exemption to the person entitled thereto. or to the head of a family, the personal property of such person, of the following character, to wit: household furniture, beds and bedding, library, arms, carts, wagons, farming implements, tools, neat cattle, work animals. swine and sheep, not to exceed in value in the aggregate the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be subject to like exemption as said homestead, and there shall be exempt in addition thereto the necessary wearing apparel. Provided, That no property shall be exempt from attachment, levy or sale, for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said homestead, or the erection of improvements thereon; Provided further, That the yearly products of said homestead shall not be exempt from attachment, levy or sale, for the payment of obligations contracted in the production of the same.

"It shall be the duty of the General Assembly at the first session to enforce the provisions of this section by suitable legislation." THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

By the Reconstruction Constitution, the Governor is to be elected by the people for two veurs, and is eligible for immediate re-election. The election to take place at the same time as elections for members of the General Assem- testamentary and of administration, in business bly, and the Governor to be installed at the first session thereafter.

No person was eligible as Governor, under the Constitution of 1790, unless he was thirty years of age, had been a citizen of the State ten years, and was possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £1500. This property qualification was omitted in the Const.tution of 1865. By the Beconstruction Convention it is provided that no person shall be eligible to the office of Governor who denies the existence of a Supreme Being; or who, at the time of such election, has not attained the age of thirty years, and who, except at the first election under this constitution, shall not have been a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of this State for two years next preceding the day of election.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The qualifications for this office are the same as for the Governor in all the constitutions. THE VETO POWER.

Under the Constitution of 1865 only a majority of each House was required to pass a bill over the veto of the Governor and make it a law, and only two days were allowed in which the Governor should return the same; and neither House was to read any new bill on the last day of its session. According to the Reconstruction Constitution, two-thirds of each House is necessary to override a veto, and three days are allowed in which bills may be returned. But when the General Assembly adjourns before the expiration of such three days, the Governor shall return the bills in question within two days after the next meeting of the legislature. This clause puts an end to pocket vetoes.

TREASURER, COMPTROLLER-GENERAL AND SECRE-TARY OF STATE.

These officers are in future to be elected by the people instead of by the legislature, and shall hold office, as before, for four years. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURTS. By the Constitution of 1865 the judicial powr was vested in such Superior and Inferior Courts as the General Assembly should direct. The Judges of the Supreme Court were to hold office during good behaviour, were to be elected by the General Assembly. District Courts were established, the Judges whereof were elected by the General Assembly for four years, to take cognizance of all criminal cases

wherein the accused was a person of color. By the Reconstruction Constitution the judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in two Circuit Courts, to wit: a Court of Common Pleas, having civil jurisdiction, and a Court of General Sessions, with criminal jurisdiction only, in Probate Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. The General Assembly may also establish such municipal and other inferior courts as may be deemed necessary.

The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, elected by a joint vote of the General Assembly for six years. They shall be so classified that one of the Justices shall go out of office every two

The Chief Justice shall continue in office for six years, and the General Assembly shall determine which of the Associate Justices elect shall serve for the term of two years, and which for the term of four years.

The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases of chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such regulations as the General That said court shall always have power to issue writs of injunction, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such other original and remedial writs as may be necessary to give it a general supervisory control over all other

courts in the State. The Supreme Court shall be held at least once in each year, at the seat of government. and at such other place or places in the State as the General Assembly may direct.

It is also provided that no judge shall pre side on the trial of any cause in the event of which he may be interested, or in which he may have been counsel, or have presided in any inferior court, except by consent of all the parties. In case the Judges of the Supreme-Court shall be thus disqualified, the Governor shall commission the requisite number of men learned in the law for the trial and determination thereof. The same course shall be pursu-

ed in the Circuit and Inferior Courts. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts who is not at the time of his election a citizen of the United States, and has not attained the age of thirty years, and been a resident of this State for five years next preceding his election, or

from the adoption of this constitution. Judges of Circuit Courts are to be elected for four years by the General Assembly, and shall interchange circuits in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

COMMON PLEAS. The Courts of Common Pleas shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of divorce; and | dollar is imposed for the emplusive benefit of a exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases and actions ex delicto, which shall not be cognizable before justices of the peace, and appellate jurisdiction in all such cases as may be provided by law. They shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, prohibition, scire facias, and all other writs which may be necessary for carrying their powers fully into effect. The Court of Common Pleas shall sit in each Judicial District at least twice in every year. It shall have jurisdiction in all matters of equity, but the courts heretofore established

ed until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, for the disposition of causes now pending therein, unless otherwise provided by law. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the preservation of the records of the ever be paid. Courts of Equity, and also for the transfer to the Court of Common Pleas and Probate Courts for final decision of all causes that may remain

for that purpose shall continue as now organiz-

causes were heard. GENERAL SESSIONS. The Court of General Sessions shall have exclusive jurisdiction over criminal cases which shall not be otherwise provided for by law. It

file their decisions within sixty days from the

last day of the term of court at which the

was to be elected by the General Assembly for matters relating to taxes, disbursements of vide for the compulsory attendance, at either

son was eligible who was not free, white, aged to be elected by the people for four years, and case that may be necessary to the internal im-MEW 10MS, March 10—100M. Case that may be necessary to the internal im-ling 9g. Old Bonds 10g. Virginia's 50. North thirty, and a citizen and resident for five years in neither was eligible for immediate re-eleccounties; Provided, that in all cases there shall be the right of appeal to the State Courts.

PROBATE COURTS. A Court of Probate shall be established in each county, with jurisdiction in all matters appertaining to minors, and the allotment of dower in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and persons non compos mentis. The judge of said court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts for the term of two vears.

They may also sit as examining courts and commit, discharge, or recognize (except in have a claim upon the aid or sympathy of capital cases) persons charged, with offences, also hind over to keep the peace, or for good behavior.

OFFICERS. Clerks of the Court are to be elected by the people for four years. The Attorney-General,

LAW AND FACT. Judges shall not charge juries in respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony

and declare the law. REVISION OF LAWS.

session to revise the civil and criminal laws and form a penal code. Such a digest to be made every ten years.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. Under the Constitution of 1790 every free

must be a free white man, twenty-one years old, not a pauper, or in the military or naval service of the United States He must have been f - tw . ears next preceding the elections

tion who shall be a resident of this State at States; until such disqualificatin shall be removed by the Congress of the United States; Provided further, That no person, while kept

Electors are privileged from arrest and civil process—except in cases of treason, felony or breach of the peace-during their attend-

ance at elections.

citizen of the right of sufrage, except for treason, murder, robbery and duelling. The highest number of votes elects in all

The required qualifications by residence shall not be enforced at the forth-coming elec-

No person shall be disfranchised for felony or other crime committed while such a person was a slave. FINANCE AND TAXATION.

By the Constitution of 1865 all taxes are to be laid upon the actual value of the property and taxed according to the assessment made. At the same time a capitation tax was imposed, which should not be less upon each poll than one-fourth of the tax laid upon each one hundred dollars' worth of the assessed value of

By the Reconstruction Constitution, real, personal and possessory property is to be uniformly taxed, but in the case of mines and mining claims, municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable institutions an exception is made. A poll tax of one school fund. No additionel poll tax shall be levied by any municipal corporation. All lands and improvements thereon must be valued and assessed prior to 1870, and, thereafter, every

by a specific tax sufficien; to pay the annual interest upon the same. Municipal and corporated taxes, uniform with those of the State. may be imposed. A statement of the receipts and expenditures

the fiscal year shall commence on the first day of November in each year. No debt contracted by the State in behalf of the late rebellion shall, in whole or in part,

Any debt contracted by the State shall be upon State bonds or interest, payable with in EDUCATION.

In this respect the Reconstruction Constitution contains clauses which are a novelty. The article on this subject provides for a State the people, also for one School Commissioner in each county. The State is to be divided into School Districts, in which one or more shall sit in each county in the State at least schools shall be kept open at least six months three times in each year, at such times and in every year. All the public schools, colleges, and institu-

> to race, color, or previous condition. COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

tween the ages of six and sixteen years, for the term of twenty-four months.

To support the public schools, an annual tax is to be levied throughout the State on all taxable property, besides a poll tax; Provided, that no person shall ever be deprived of the right of suffrage for the non-payment of said

INSTITUTIONS.

A Normal School is provided for, and educational institutions for the blind, deaf, dumb, or other benevolent purposes are to be established and fostered as the legislature may direct. A State Reform School is also to b founded for juvenile offenders. The State University is to be encouraged, and, as soon as practicable, to have attached to it a branch of instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts and natural seiences.

The proceeds of all lands or donations, by States or individuals, are to be invested as a school fund.

Directors of benevolent and other State in stitutions are to be appointed by the Governor. POOR LAWS.

The respective counties of the States are to make provision for such of their inhabitants as, by reason of age, infirmity or misfortune

The property of corporations shall be subject to taxation except in cases otherwise provided for.

No right of way shall be appropriated until

compensation, to be determined by a jury of twelve, is made. The personal liability of stockholders is to be fixed, and fraudulent misrepresentations

are to be punished. A limitation is imposed upon tolls, impost and other charges.

No bank charter shall be renewed unless the stockholders are made liable to the amount of the stock held by them, and upon the farther condition that no director or officer of said corporations shall borrow any of its funds.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State shall consist of all able-bodied male residents between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as are now, or may hereafter be, exemptmay be adverse to bearing arms, as provided for in this constitution; and shall be organized, armed, equipped and disciplined as the General Assembly may by law provide.

The Governor shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, repel invasion, repress insurrection, and preserve the public peace.

There shall be an Adjutant and Inspector General elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and in the same manner as other State officers, who shall rank as a brigadier-general, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such other staff officers as the General Assembly may

No person shall be elected or appointed to any office unless he possess the qualification of

an elector. Lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purpose whatever, are prohibited, and the General Assembly shall prevent the same by

Divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall not be allowed but by the judgment of a court, as shall be prescribed by law. No person who denies the existence of the

Supreme Being shall hold any office under this

constitution. The real and personal property of a woman, held at the time of her marriage, or that which she may thereafter acquire, either by gift grant, inheritance, devise or otherwise, shall not be subject to levy and sale for her husband's debts, but shall be held as her separate property, and may be bequeathed, devised or alienated by her the same as if she were unmarried; Provided, That no gift or grant from the husband to the wife shall be detrimental

to the just claims of his creditors. The General Assembly shall immediately, after its permanent organization, ratify the article known as the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. By the Reconstruction Constitution the Constitution of the State may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of either house; and if the people by a majority vote sustain the same and two thirds of the subsequent legislature ratify the amendment, the same shall become a part of the constitution. All amendments must be submitted separately. A State Constitutional Convention may be called by the people at an election for Representatives, and the following General Assembly shall provide by law for holding the said

convention. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculou tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigo rates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-street, New York. 1yr

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FOR LIVERPOOL THE FINE AMERICAN SHIP R. C. WINTHROP, J. H. SZEWART Master, having the largest part of her cargo on board, will meet with dispatch.

For freight of 500 or 600 bales, apply to the Captains on board, or to PATTERSON & STOCK, February 29 South Atlantic Wharf.

THE YACHT ELEANOR

IS NOW PREPARED TO CONVEX PASSERGERS to all points of interest around
the harbor. To leave Government Dock at
10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M., visiting Fast
Sumter and Morris Island.
For Pleasure or Maroon Parties avangement with

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE FAVORITE SCREW STRAMSHIP "FALCON," E. C. REED Commander, will sail for the above port
on Priday Afternoon, at 4 o'clock,
from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves.
Through bills lading signed to Philadelphia, Boslon, Cincinnai, Louisville and St. Louis.
For Freight or Passage apply to For Freight or Passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

FOR NEW YORK. PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE STEAMSHIP E. B. SOUDER, Capitan Labra, will leave
North Atlantic Wharf on Pricag,
20th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN & THEO. GETTY. Agents,
March 19

North Atlantic Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK.

JOHN & THEO. GETTY, Agents,
North Atlantic Whast PACIFIC MAIL STRAMSHIP COMPY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Departure of 11th of each month connects when he new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand. No California steamers touch at Havana, but go-lirect from New York to Aspinwall. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult-dedicine and attendance free.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN LINE, SAILING
SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the U.
S. Mails, consisting of the following
steamers:

gold; Steerage 330; payable in 0. S. Curvency.
Rates of passage from New York to Halifax; Cabin.
\$20, Steerage, \$10; payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg.
Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown,
\$40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
New further, information surply at the Company.

FOR EDISTO AND ROCKVILLE. THE STEAMER ST. HELENA, captain D. Botte, will receive and cave To-Morrow, at 12 ock M., and Edisto Sunday Morning at 23

lock.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to
JOHN H. MURRAY, Market Whar INLAND ROUTE TO BEAUFORT

THE FINE STEAMER FANNIE. Captain FERN PRCK, will leave for the above points on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Hilton Head Friday After-con, Beaufort Friday Night, Rockville Sunday, at Returning, will leave Hilton Head Friday Aylornoon, Beaufort Friday Night, Rockville Sunday, at
2 A. M., and North Edisto at 3 A. M.
Freight received daily, and stored free of charge.
For Freight engagements, apply to
JOHN FERGUSON,

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN FEBGUSON, Accommodation Whark

day Evening.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or at office.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,

January 3 South Atlantic Wharf.

pion has arrived from Charleston.

preceding the elections.

fourth Monday in November.

THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

used. In the Constitution of 1865 no mention is made of a "great seal;" but in the Reconstruction Constitution it is provided for as There shall be a seal of the State, for which

By the Constitution of 1790, the per diem was seven shillings sterling; by that of 1865 it was

penalties for duelling, besides expressing the ing the existence of the General Assembly The Reconstruction Constitution provides that the journals of the legislature shall be "published immediately after its adjournment, excepting such parts as in its judgment may require secrecy. Any member of either House shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolution which he may

> vidual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journals." A SECRET SESSION. The Reconstruction Constitution, unlike either of the others, provides that the doors of either House may be closed when secrecy is considered necessary.

oath to be administered to all persons holding

ed to convict.

THE GOVERNOR.

undetermined. It shall be the duty of the twenty years. judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts to

COMMISSIONERS. The qualified electors of each county shall elect three persons for the term of two years, who shall constitute a Board of County Commissioners, which shall have jurisdiction over By the Constitution of 1790, the Governor roads, highways, ferries, bridges, and in all

places as the General Assembly may direct.

JUSTICES OF THE PELCE. These are to be elected in each county for two years, to be commissioned by the Governor, and have original jurisdiction in cases of bastardy, and in all matters of contract, and actions for the recovery of fines and forfeitures where the amount claimed does not exceed one hundred'dollars, and such jurisdiction as may be provided by law in actions en delicto, where the damages claimed do not exceed one hun-

dred dollars; and prosecutions for assault and battery and other penal offences less than felony punishable by fines only.

one solicitor for each circuit, sheriffs and coroners, are to be elected in the same manner and for the same time.

The General Assembly is directed at its first The mode of pleading is to be uniform and

without distinction in law or equity.

white man, twenty-one years old, a resident of the State for two years previous to the election, ed by the laws of the United States, or who and who had a freehold of fifty acres, or a town lot, or had paid a tax of three shillings, had a right to vote. Under the Constitution of 1865, the voter

a citient of the State, or an emigrant who had declared his intention of becoming a citizen. He should have resided in the State two years and in the election district siz; months preceding the election. A registry of voters was required, and disqualification was imposed as a punishment for crime. In the Reconstruction Constitution, every male citizen, twenty-one years old, without distinction of race or color or former condi-

the time of the adoption of this constitution, or who shall thereafter reside in this State one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote, sixty days next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that are now, or hereafter may be, elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at any election; Provided, That no person shall be allowed to vote or hold office who is now or hereafter may be disqualified therefor by the Constitution of the United

in any alms-house or asylum, or of unsound Assembly may by law prescribe; Provided, mind, or confined in any public prison, shall be

> Sixty days residence in the county in which he votes shall entitle any person to any office elective by the people. The General Assembly shall not deprive any

the land taxed.

The State is permitted to contract public debts, which, however, must be accompanied

of the public money shall be published at every regular session of the General Assembly; and

funds, shall be free and open to all the children and youths of the State, without regard It is made the duty of the legislature to pro-

the marries like at

loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sove reign cure in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent curatives, they strike at once the root of the matter, tone up the system. arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality, to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price \$5 per package of six boxes and vial, or \$1 per single box. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of prace. MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 PROADWAY, NEW

Superintendent of Education to be elected by any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal tions of the State, supported by the public No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Shipping. FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE FIRST-CLASS BRITISH SHIP SEDBERGH, WM. ENRALE Master, WIR

PATTERSON & STOCK, South Atlantic What

For freight engagements apply to RISLEY & CREIGHTON, Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

For Freight engagements, apply to the Captain board, or to PATTERSON & STOCK, February 29 South Atlantic Wharf February 29

STEAMSHIP LINE.—FOR NEW YORK.
THE ELEGANT SIDE WHEEL
STEAM SHIP "MANHATTAN,"
Captain WOODHUL, will leave
port on Saturday, March 21, at a o'clock P. M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES ADGER & CO.,
Corner East Bay and Adger's South Wharf. Corner East Bay and Adger's South Wharf, arch 19 3 Up Stairs

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR EVERY SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIP MATANZAS,
Captain C. Bridge, will leave vanderhorst's Wharf, on Saturday,
March 21, at 5 o'clock P. M.
Bills Lading, accompanied by Tax Receipts, must be presented by 2 o'clock of that day.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
March 19

RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE STEAMSHIP MONERA.
Captain SHORKPORD, will lave North
Atlantic Wharf, Friday, March 20,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES!

STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE.
Ine leave Pier No. 42, North River,
foot of Canal-street, New York, at
12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 11th
and 21st of every month (except when these dates
fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific and Central American
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the whar, oot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
OITY OF BOSTOR,
Saling every Saturday and every alternate Monday,
at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 45 North River, New York
RATES OF PASSAGE,

sons sending for their richids.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHNG, DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New York.

March 19 AND HILTON HEAD, VIA BOCKVILLE, NORTH EDISTO, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS. THE FINE STEAMER FANNIE.

March 17 3 Accommodation wharf THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

BY CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAR STEAMPACKET LINE, VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON
HEAD AND BLUFFTON.

Captain W. T. Monegr, will leave
Charleston every Monday Night, at 12 o'clock, and
Savannah every Thursday Morning, at 7 o'clock.

All Way Freight, also Blufton Wharfage, must be
prepublic.

March 3 FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,
VIA SAVANNAH, FLENANDINA, JACKSONVILLE,
AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'SRIVER.

STEAMERS DICTATOR AND
CITY POINT, will leave Charleston:
ever; Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 9 o'clock,
for above places, and Savannah every Wednesday and
Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Steamer DICTATOR, Capt. L. M. COXETTER, salls
Tuesday Evening.
Steamer CITY POINT, Capt. S. Adrins, sails Proday Evening.

TUWAGE.
STEAMER "EMILIE." CAPTAIN
ISAAC DAYIS, can be engaged to TUW
VESSLEAM and from sea on Tuesdays, Wednesdays

and runsage.

For engagements apply to Captail DAVIS, casboard, at Commercial Wharf, or to SHACKELFORD & KELLY,

February 29 stuth Boyce's Wharf.

AT A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO her country home, after a sujourn of a few months in tie city, was hardly recognized by her friends. in place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a ness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so

The only American Agents for the sale of the same.